NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Letters and packages should be properly

sealed. Rejected communications will not be re-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Breadway, corner Thirtieth at ... Matthew daily. Performance avery evening. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and ISin street.-

ROWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, -EAGLE EXE-EVELPEN WILSON. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and Mostreet, -The Tempest.

PRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-Comeny Season-Sam.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 5th ave .-OLYMPIO THEATRE, Broadway .- THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-HERRMANN, THE PRESTUDIO TATEUR. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-Ixion-Tor; on,

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, Twentyth Night. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -FORMOSA: 03, THE RAILROAD to RUIN.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Non. 45 and 47 Howery-MRS, P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. --

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -Comic THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Courte Vocat-

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st. -- BRYANTS' MINSTERLS -- NEURO ECCENTRICITIES, &c. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broatway. -- ETHIO-PIAN MINSTRELST, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - FAR MO-BOAT RACE, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway .-LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway. FRMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 15, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to

hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible. Our immense and constantly increasing editions

compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Cable telegrams are dated October 14. By special telegram from Madrid we learn that the government had 12,000 troops and forty guns in position before Valencia. The insurgents asked to capitulate, but were refused. Republican officials were dismissed, generally it may be said, from places under the government. Government reports say that the insurgent force is reduced to small

bands, which endeavor to avoid the regular troops. Fighting continued, with varying success, pretty much all over Spain. The republican legislators remain absent from the sittings of the Cortes. The Deputies from Porto Rico took their seats in the Cortes. General Prim paid a special compliment to the defenders of Porto Rico and the Spanish to terests in the Antilles. A Deputy claimed a greater

amount of liberty for Cuba. The Spanish Minister, Silvela, replied to the American-Cuba note presented by General Sickles in Madrid, asserting that the "national dignity" of States Army; J. Wiley, of New Orleans; O. L. San-York and her candidate, and they would Spain prevented her acceptance of foreign mediation in a "domestic affair," but thanking the United States Cabinet for its good intentions. The Minister in special conference with General Sickles, urged the release of the Spanish gunboats seized in

Three radical reform meetings were held in Paris on Wednesday evening, but no disturbances occurred. Earl Derby's health was much better, and improving. The French meeting of the Deputies of the Left called by M. Jules Simon was a failure. Fine French Ministers joined Napoleon for council at Compeigne. A Paris journal complains londly of the ignorance in which the French people are kept on the subject of the foreign policy of Napoleon.

Turkey.

The Empress of France reached Constantinople yesterday, enjoying a most brilliant reception from the Sultan and p grand popular ovation.

Africa.

Additional advices from Zauzibar report Dr. Livingstone in good health. A second caravan was looked for at that place, with still later information of his progress to and from Nivi.

Central Asia.

From Bombay, under date of October 11, we are told that the Emir of Bokhara had petitioned for Russian aid in his operations against Shere Ali Khan, and that he had dispatched his eldest son to St. Petersburg bearing tribute to the Czar.

Paraguay.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres to September (state that Lopez has turned up again, this time at San Estanislaus, with 2,000 mon and twenty cannon. Bexico.

Advices by way of San Francisco state that a royo lution is imminent in Singloa, and many descritons are reported from the troops in Mazatlan, where great preparations were making by the government to suppress the threatened trouble. Lozada, the independent chief, of Jalisco, and General Placido Vega are actively assisting the revolutionists. Mazatlan being the capital of Sinaton, and the largest port on the Pacific coast of Mexico, this revolution may prove to be of more importance than revolutions in Mexico generally

Miscellancous.

The President, accompanied by General Sherman and others, left Washington yesterday for the Frederick Fair, where they were warmly welcomed. The President made quite a lengthy speech in response to the address of welcome, and pleasantly said that he had intended to visit Frederick severa nse to the address of welcome, and pleasantly years ago, but was unable to do so. The party leave to-day for Antiotam, and return to Washington to-

Secretary Fish is accused by the Cubans of deun by false promises of recognition, provided-first, they secured a capital for their government; second, a consultation; and third, seaport. They have filled the first provisos and attempted to make the Hornet obtain the last for them, but Mr. Fish sienes her for violating the neutrality laws.

name of General Williams, a Walker republican, who is a friend of the President and General Sherman, is looming up rather conspicuously, and young

Robert Douglas is in Richmond electioneering

General Canby has prepared a report on the alleged frauds in the Virgina election, which it is stated will show that it was an extremly fair elec-tion, much fairer, indeed, than is usual at elections in Northern States.

n Northern States. In a recent case in the United States District Court of Baltimere, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court, it was shown that three leading national banks of Baltimore have been lending as high as eighty per cent of their capital for specula-

Admiral Farragut is still reported dangerously ill,

having suffered a severe relapse.
Our Washington correspondent recently had conversations with Mosby and Colonel Boyd, between whom a duel was recently pending. Boyd, who was a brave Pennsylvania Colonel during the war, was willing to fight Mosby at fisticums, but objected to six-barrelled revolvers at ten paces, each party to advance after the first fire and continue until th six shots each were fired, especially as, if he had escaped with life, his office of Sheriff would have been taken from him for duelling. Mosby, it seems, sent the challenge, and also designated the weapons,

which is contrary to the code of honor.

Waiter Williams, the Poughkeepsie burgiar, has

ing. Assistant Secretary Richardson is still in the Treasury Department, but intends pressing his resig-

A writ was served yesterday on Secretary Bout well to show cause why he has withheld the twenty per cent additional wages from the machinists in the engraving bureau of the Treasury Department, who have entered suit for it.

A mass meeting is to be held in Cincinnati on Saturday of persons opposed to reading the libbe in the public schools. The meeting is to be addressed by two politicians and a reverend.

The French bishops of Quebec who attend the Ecumenical Council are to have their expenses defrayed by Louis Napoleon.

An Austrian baron, who was carrying the hod in

exile at Galesburg, Hi., received a full pardon and a rich estate recently just as he was about mounting the ladder with his load. He was so overloved that he gave \$500 to ried him the letter. The City. he gave \$500 to the Post Office messenger who car-

Assistant District Attorney Phelps, of this city, has been requested by Attorney General Hoar to go to Wilmington and take charge of the case against the Hornet, as the District Attorney at that place, not being overrun with Lusiness, had gone into the interior and probably has never heard of the case.

Collector Griened has up to the present time disre garded the instructions from the Commissioner of Customs that he should discontinue the collection of State or municipal harbor fees; but yesterday Mr. C. F. Barnes, who recently obtained a decision de claring such dues illegal, from a Georgetown (D. C.) magistrate, and is about making a test case in the United States Supreme Court, served protests on Mr. Grinnell, requiring him to cease the collection of these dues and notifying him of his intention to suc for the sams collected in this manner for the last six

An inquest was held yesterday relative to the dis astrons fail of a building in Williamsburg. The evidence was to the effect that Woodruff, the superintendent of construction, was in liquor frequently during work upon the building.
In the case of officer John Hennessy, who is

charged in the Brooklyn Court of Over and Terminer with complicity in the killing of James Haggerty, the jury disagreed yesterday and were discharged.

ment, designed for the Park, is in Philadelphia ready The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river, at one P. M. to-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European matis will close at the Post office at

twelve M. on the 18th lust. The National line steamship England, Captain Thompson, will sail at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 47 North river, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Captain Campbell, will leave pler No. 20 North river at twelve o'clock M. to-morrow, 16th inst., for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers.

The steamship Lafayette, Captain Roussan, will sall at one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, from pier No. 50 North river, for Brest and Havre. The mail for France will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven

The Merchants' line steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow, Saturday, for New Orleans direct.

The sidewheel steamship De Soto, Captain Morton, will sail with freight and passengers for New Orleans direct to-morrow (Saturday), at three o'clock P. M. from pier No. 36 North river, foot of North Moore

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. E. Mulford, of Richmond; M. Pargo, of Rome, N. Y.; H. J. Beers, of Connecticut; J. G. born, of Alabama, and J. H. Beebe, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel,

Colonel W. D. Mendenhall, of Richmond, and Major D. W. Mack, of Syracuse, are at the St. Charles Horel. Duncan S. Walker, of Washington: Horace Hawes,

of San Francisco, and H. O. Stratton, of Boston, are at the New York Hotel.

Dr. Coleman, of Easton, Pa.; Samuel Davies, of Cincinnati, and J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. W. R. Nicholson, of Boston, and B. Simpson,

of Haydenville, Mo., are at the Grand Hotel. A. B. Cornell, of Itnaca; L. Toro, of Porto Rico, and Colonel W. S. King, of Minnesota, are at the Futh

Reverdy A. Balcom, and Henry B. James, of St. Louis, and C. Fellows, Jr., of Staten Island, are at he Glenham Hotel. Right Rev. Bishop de St. Pallais, of Vincennes.

ind., is at Sweeney's Hotel. General Howell, of New York; F. D. Blake, of New Jersey, and F. J. Morison, of Havana, are at the Everett House.

James N. Sandford, of Boston, and E. W. Miller. of Binghamton, are at the Westmorciand Hotel.
Bishop Rappe and Bishop Westerholt, of Cleveland; General H. N. Eldridge and Colonel James H. Bowen, of Chicago; ex-Governor A. Cummins, of Georgia; H. M. Deane, of North Carolina; Judge H. M. Atler, of Misssouri, and C. F. Hatch, of Cleveland.

are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Cake, of Pennsylvania; Congressman James Euminton, of Massachusetts; ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, of New York, and Henry Keep, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House,

Prominent Departures

Ezra Cornell, for Ithica; John M. McCullough, for Pittsburg; R. S. Hale, for Elizabethtown; J. Darcey Itali, for Philadelphia; Colonel Brown and Captain Dennis, for Providence, and R. H. Ives, for Florida.

ANDY JOHNSON BETWEEN TWO FIRES. -- He is between the intractable rebels and the implacable radicals. He has offended mortally both these factions, and it is reported that they have combined in the Tennessee Legislature to defeat him for the Senate, and that they may possibly defeat him. We hope not. Johnson would be a valuable acquisition to the Senate. He would make the fur fly from the backs of the radical leaders and impeachers as he made it fly from the flanks of the Southern fire-eaters in 1860-61. He would wake up the Conscript Fathers and keep them dancing. We should have a lively time and a regular shaking up of the dry bones of the Senate with Andy Johnson on the floor, and so we hope he will be elected. He is the man of all men for Senator from Tennessee.

Just So.-The Spanish troops, which were reported as having overcome the insurgents near Valencia, are now "intrenched and waiting for reinforcements."

The Late Elections-The Fifteenth Amend-

The late elections have been very close in Pennsylvania and Ohio. One way or the other the result in Pennsylvania signifies nothing, because in that State, beyond their local issues, there was really nothing at stake. In Ohio the contest was of some national importance in two aspects-first, in regard to the fifteenth amendment, and, secondly, in reference to Pendleton, as the democratic champion of Ohio and the West for the Presidential succession.

With the vote of Ohio there would be a fair prospect of securing the required ratification by three-fourths of the States of the fifteenth amendment during the coming winter. With a democratic majority in either branch of the new Legislature the vote of Ohio will be lost, and considering that California is last, and that the new democratico-conservative Legislature of Tennessee is regarded as worse than doubtful, there is the probability of a hitch in said amendment which may carry it over into the elections of next fall. The whole number of States in the Union is thirtyseven-three-fourths of thirty-six is exactly twenty-seven; but the thirty-seventh State will make twenty-eight required for the ratification pending.

Now, how stands the case? The States which have ratified the amendment are twenty. to wit :- Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The States which have rejected the amendment are: - Delaware, Georgia, Ohio-three. The States which have not yet acted on the question are :-Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, O. egon, Rhode Island, Tennessee. Texas and Vermont-fourteen. Of these States, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify as a condition of reconstruction-two; and Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont are certain-live more, which

will make in all twenty-seven sure. We want one more, and we have these States from which to get it, viz.:-Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon and Teanessee. Now, as for California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon and Tennessee, they may be counted out, so that our chances are reduced to Ohlo, Alabama and Georgia. With a republican Legislature in Ohio the thing is fixed without further difficulty; but in default of Ohio a little judicious diplomacy on the part of the administration may secure the one vote wanting on said amendment from Georgia or Alabama. Those States have no interest now in any further opposition to this amendment, inasmuch as they have negro suffrage established within their borders. It is their policy in fixing it upon the North to bring the Northern democracy into rapport with the new anti-radical party of the South. We conclude, therefore, that the fifteenth amendment is safe, and that it depends entirely upon General Grant whether the ratification shall be completed without unnecessary delay or shall be carried over to the elections of next year. So much, then, for the fifteenth amendment. We see that a republican Legislature in Ohio fixes it at once, but that even a hitch in Ohio does not endanger it, because it can be still

easily fixed by the administration. Now for Pendleton. The Ohio democrats, chafing under what they called the cheating of Seymour and the New York managers in the Tammany Convention of 1868, have been making a vigorous effort to put Pendleton in the foreground for 1872. Had they elected him Governor over the popular republican candidate, Hayes, it would have been a fine feather in Pendleton's cap. The democracy of the whole West would be rallied doubtless prove too strong for Tammany Hall and her favorite. But the defeat of Pendleton leaves New York, with her man Hoffman, master of the field, and our coming November election will establish the democratic supremacy of the Empire State through the decisive democratic vote of our imperial city. Thus the election in Ohio leaves the national demoeracy in the hands of Tammany Hall, for Tammany controls the decisive vote of this city. Hoffman, then, and not Pendleton, has the inside track for the next National Democratic Convention, and this, we presume, finishes Pendleton. He failed signally in 1864, for he was a deadweight upon McClellan; he has been a fallure ever since, and he ought now to be laid up in laveader, for he is a very nice man.

Having thus disposed of the only two national issues really involved in these late elections, we dismiss them. General Grant's administration in them was only an incident; but its popular strength will be practically put to the test in the elections of next fall for a new Congress.

The Saltan and the Pope.

The Suez Canal and the Ecumenical Council have given prominence to two great rival systems of religious belief. The Ecumenical Council represents a large section of Christendom, or, at least, claims to represent it; the Suez Canal, strange as it may seem, is representative, in a very important sense, of the religion of Mohammed. With the two great prospective events two names are identifiedthat of the Pope and that of the Sultan. The Sultan is, to all intents and purposes, the successor and representative of Mohammed: the Pope is, if anybody is, the real successor of St. Peter. The Pope is about to preside over a grand ecclesiastical synod and to inaugurate a new or revive an old era; the Sultan is about to preside at a grand ceremony which is representative of Islamism and, what is better, of the progress of the age. It is a strange thing to say, but it is true, that the Sultan, not the Pope-the chief of Islamism, not the chief of Christianity-is in barmony with the progressive movements of the age. Christianity was before Islamism, but first things are not necessarily the best. The Sultan goes ahead; the Pope would do well to follow him. The Pope goes back; the Saltan goes forward. The Sultan gives proof that he lives in the present and looks to the future; the Pope gives proof that if he lives in the present he does not know it, and that he is individually lives of others.

much more in harmony with the world of Charlemagne than with the world of Napoleon III. and Bismarck and Beust and Gladstone and Peter B. Sweeny. The Sultan, by pre-siding at the opening of the Suez Canal, lends a helping hand to the working of a religion which will serve for all time; the Pope, by presiding at the Ecumenical Council, gives fair promise that he will be successful in manufacturing a religion which will suit the old maids of Europe and America and the world generally.

The Sickles Note on the Cuban Question-Is It Withdrawn or Not?

So much has been said and so many contradictory statements made about General Sickles' note to the Spanish government on the Cuban question and it having been withdrawn, that, in order to put the public right on the matter, we can state on good authority what was done and the present condition of the case. First, the United States government tendered, through General Sickles, its good offices to aid in bringing the Cuban war to a close on a basis satisfactory to Spain and Cuba. Second, the Spanish government was indisposed to accept foreign mediation in a domestic question. Third, the offer of good offices was, therefore, withdrawn. Fourth, no communications that have passed between the two gover ments have been withdrawn. Here there appears to be a sort of diplomatic puzzle or fiction. But the explanation makes it clear. When our Minister found that the friendly offer of mediation was not accepted he simply sent a note to the Madrid government, saving, in effect, "Very well; then I withdraw the offer." But the written communications that passed are not withdrawn, and remain in the archives. So when Rivero, the President of the Cortes, declared in open council that the note had been withdrawn, and that there remained no cause of newspaper hostility to General Sickles and his government, he said the truth in a diplomatic way and to cover a diplomatic fiction. So is Sickles right as to the simple fact that the note was not actually withdrawn. People may take which view they please. It may be said that there is no difference in the meaning; but there is. If the note had been actually withdrawn that would have implied offence, either in the offer of mediation or in the rejection of it. As it is, no offence was given or taken on either side. Amicable relations still exist, and there is no bar to the United States government renewing its offer, or another one, should our Minister see a disposition in the Spanish government to accept its mediation. This is the state of the case as it now stands. We hope the Spanish people and Regency will have the good sense to view this Cuban question in its true light, and to give the United States another opportunity to propose such a settlement of it as will be satisfactory to all parties.

Brewster versus Brewster-Justice Jones and the Hernid.

We have always considered it perfectly right and safe to mind one's own business; but a justice of this city has informed us officially that even in the matter of advertising we are subject to the ipse dixit of the courts, the lawyers and the affidavit of any person who chooses to make one, right or wrong. Certain persons by the name of Brewster come to the HERALD to advertise vehicles, popularly known as wagons; and upon the payment of the usual rates we insert the advertisements as we do any others that are brought, never deeming it necessary to inquire into the construction of the wagons, the patent for them, or how many Brewsters there are in the world. But it appears that this plain and simple business of advertising is subject to the will of the dignitaries of our courts. We have received an injunction, in portentous legal phraseology, to prevent us from advertising the wagons of one of the Brewsters. One Brewster has a wagon for sale, and another Brewster has another wagon for sale, and the injunction arises out and what the HERALD has to do with the matter would puzzle any one to learn except Justice Jones. We never understood till now that it is necessary to know whether the style of a wagon is new or not-to know all about its wheels, body, top or seat-before advertising it. However, we will obey the injunction and exclude the Brewsters from our columns. We will attend the court on the 18th of this month, when the case comes up, to see how it terminates, and to ascertain whether Judge Jones will permit us to proceed with our legitimate business. In the meantime, not being able to see the right of the Judge to interfere in our business, we protest against this interference. Legal injunctions are often ridiculous enough, and this is very funny. Indeed, the wagon case of Brewster versus Brewster appears to be a funny affair all round.

THE GOVERNMENT in power in Madrid has resolved to dismiss every man who belongs to the Spanish republican party from office, republican councillors, officers of every class and the armed republican volunteers. It is the old American political rule-"To the victors belong the spoils." The republicans don't vote the Prim-Serrano ticket.

GALLANTRY REWARDED. -The subscriptions pened throughout the Island of Cuba for the purpose of offering a public tribute to the prayery of Count Valmaseda and his troops have culminated in the following important presents being made:-

One complete field outfit for his Excellency the Count.

Three thousand cigars and twelve demijohns of gin for the officers of his column. Fifteen thousand bundles of cigarettes, bearng the Count's portrait, and twelve quarter

casks of aguardiente for the men. With such inducements where is the Spaniard who would not serve the cause of Spain in

PEDESTRIANS are decided to have some rights in the streets, as an injured one has just recovered fifteen hundred dollars for three ribs broken by a wagon as he was attempting to cross a thoroughfare. When the drivers understand that every rib is worth five hundred dollars, and a humerus or femur from eight hundred to a thousand, while the skull of even the plainest-looking person cannot be seriously damaged for less than two thousand dollars, they may take ordinary care for the

Out in Chicago the speculators operate in wheat just as the speculators in New York manipulate railway stocks. This year the crops were a few weeks behindhand. During the period of delay gold, under the auspices of the ring, whose doings have become so famous, took its flight upward among the "sixtles." The wheat gamblers saw fortunes looming up in the expanded values of their cereals. The little grain that had arrived in market was eagerly bought. The farmers held on to that which they had not sold, and indulged in fond anticipations of reaping a pecuniary harvest fully commensurate with the agricultural one. In the midst of these plans the gold bubble burst and the price ran down to 130. The Chicago speculators are dumbfounded. They cannot bring themselves to comprehend the altered situation of affairs. The Eastern buyers, who, from their dealings with Europe, always regard values from the standpoint of gold, will not give old time prices. The speculators at the West cannot sell without heavy losses. The farmers, too, are averse to letting their crops go at the altered schedule of prices, and are holding on for something to turn up which shall give them their former valuation. Meantime, the money which would go West to move the crops is lying in bank in New York. The rate of interest has fallen to about half the legal figure. One large firm on Wall street had four hundred thousand on deposit last night, for which they could not find employment. Money, which was worth a thousand per cent on stocks in the late panic, is likely to become a drug if the farmers and speculators do not let the wheat come. The deadlock cannot last long, however. The side which has not the money must yield to the side which has. The abundance of funds in the city is a favorable circumstance. It stimulates business and new enterprises. The delay in the arrival of the crops is a guarantee that they will finally come all the cheaper. A fall

A "Corner" in the Wheat Market.

Public Meetings in Paris-A Warning. If we are to believe the news transmitted by

in breadstuffs is an encouraging fact at the

threshold of winter.

cable, it would seem that, notwithstanding all the concessions and modifications made by the Emperor Napoleon, the French nation is still far from being satisfied. Public meetings are announced to take place and a disturbance of the peace is threatened. The Journal Official immediately announces that the goverament will enforce the law authorizing the suppression of all public meetings of a character calculated to disturb public order. If this is the right version of the imperial resolution it would appear rather arbitrary after so much has been said about an extension of liberties. However, the Patris endeavors to smooth the matter over by stating that the government simply desires to give warning that it will act with energy should the public meetings degenerate into provocations of insurrection. There is some slight difference between these two versions, and the Patric awards great elasticity to official wording. The discussion of public interests ought to be carried on in public and by the public, but all governments are fully justified in suppressing them when their tendency leads towards a rupture of the peace, either in an insurrectionary sense or otherwise. At this period of the year we have public political meetings all over the country, and continually, and judging from the rare occurrence of any direct rupture of the peace, it would be advisable for a few of the French agitators to make a trip across the Atlantic and study the subject. When our elections are going on "full blast" as at present they might learn how a people can meet, and meet in greater numbers than they ever will in Paris, without being bent upon fighting in order to carry their different opinions.

The Pantin Massacre.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, which we published the other day, gave a summary of the latest news relating to the Pantin massacre of the 20th of September. This airoclous murder of an entire family-a mother in a delicate condition, and five children-seems less revolting now that it has been pretty well established-by the discovery of the corpses of two additional victims, the father and the eldest son-that the latter were not guilty of it, as was at first suspected. Despite the declaration of the assassin Tropman, the crime has thus been stripped of the unnatural horror which it wore. It is, however, shocking enough in its details and impressive enough in its effect on the public mind to lift it altogether out of the range of ordinary murders. It is still enveloped in mystery, and we are not surprised that it has proved more than a nine days' wonder. The sensation which it has produced has extended from Paris all over France and Europe. All other topics of the day-the Spanish revolution, the opening of the Suez Canal, the pronunciamento of Father Hyacinthe, and the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, have paled before it in interest. A crowd of no less than fifty thousand persons, representing every class in French society, "assisted" at the ploughing up of the field in which the bodies of the murdered family had been found, in search of further revelations. All France has been thrilled by accounts of the scene at the Morgue in Paris, where Tropman was confronted with his victims. In fact, the dramatic features of the whole terrible affair account for its peculiar fascination with a people so susceptible as the French are to what is theatrical, whether on or off the stage.

French journalism has played a new part in the history of this extraordinary case. For the first time it has "energized a function" hitherto fully developed only by the American press, and has minutely and fully reported all the developments of the case, without waiting for the usual slow processes of official justice. Some French journalists profess to complain of this fact, as they complained, not long ago, of permitting and facilitating the labors of army correspondents. They say that journalism thus ceases to be "a priesthood" and becomes "a speculation." But the public evidently does not agree with their old fogy notions of "the mission of the press," and while the Figure and the Gaulois have tripled and quadrupled their circulation by giving full reports of the Pantin massacre, the Petit Journal and the Petite Presse have daily sold as many as five hundred copies, by aiding in the the cars for Washington, returning to-morrow night

same way what promises to inaugurate a revolution in Paris journalism.

The crime of Tropman, according to his own alleged confessions, is partly due to the influence on his mind of what may be called the criminal element in modern literature. Rodin, the Jesuit, who figures conspicuously in Eugène Sue's romance of "The Wandering Jew," appears to have been his ideal hero, and the sensational police reports of the newspapers are alleged to have educated him to become an assassin. But the argument which some have sought to make on this basis is fallacious, and ought not to be urged against the liberty of the press. However much the vivid pictures of crime in which modern literature abounds should be deprecated, they are, after all, but the reflex of the barbarism which actually exist and may at any moment burst forth in the most civilized communities. Pernicious as the influence of such pictures may sometimes be it does not lessen the responsibility of the individual criminal, nor does it justify the morbid sympathy which false philanthropists too often seek to awaken in his favor.

Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club-The third day of the fall meeting at Jerome

Park opened auspiciously, with weather so

bright and exhilarating as to justify the claim of autumn to be considered the most delightful season of the year in America. But for some reason, or for some complication of reasons, the attendance was but slim. The avenues leading to the Park and the splendid roads that run through it failed to offer any spectacle to be compared with that displayed on all the approaches to the race courses in England and in France on great field days. The hills which rise picturesquely above the course at Jerome Park were by no means crowded with the vehicles, so various, elegant, light and strong, which are deservedly the boast of American workmanship. The opportunities afforded this year to enliven the scene by driving within the field were used only by a single small carriage and by the incomparable four-in-hand team of Fellowes. We saw but one other four-in-hand at the Park. Excepting in the immediate vicinity of the judges' stand and the pool seller's stand there was no crowd, The club stand was but moderately full, and most of the benches in the public stands were empty. Perhaps the consequences of the recent Wall street panic may account for these facts. The ladies can hardly be expected to throng a resort of this kind while their lords are elsewhere intent on business. If fashion and wealth have thus lost, at least temporarily. their interest in the Jerome Park races, the interest of the middling classes of society has not yet been enlisted in them. But notwithstanding the comparatively meagre attendance and in spite of the heavy track there were four spirited and closely contested races. In two of these the favorites lost, but in two also they

It is not yet too late to avoid the puzzling uncertainty which bewilders the spectators and to adopt our suggestions as to more rigid distinctions in the colors of the riders, and as to the advantage of having a mounted berald announce the name of each horse at the start and of the winners at the end of the race. Why may not this latter office be allotted to the pool seller?

As on Saturday last the attendance was large, so we hope it will be on Saturday next, when there are to be five interesting races-a hurdle race, one mile and three-quarters; a sweepstakes, for two years old, one mile and one-eighth; the annual sweepstakes, for three years old; a race for all ages, two mile heats, and, finally, a fifth race, one mile and threequarters. If the weather prove fair the fourth day will probably be the most brilliant success of the fall meeting.

Two MILLION DOLLARS is the estimated first cost of the real estate and machinery for the prosed salt water system for cleaning the streets and putting out fires. The expense would, therefore, probably be about five millions; but if the system would give what is promised for it it would be cheap at any

THEER CONSECUTIVE DECISIONS in the same case seem to make the law pretty clear that if the owner of a horse with the glanders permits him to range so as to infect other horses the owner of the diseased horse is liable for the damage that may ensue.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Visit of the President to the Frederick County (Md.) Agricultural Fair-Enthusiastic Reception at Monocacy and Frederick City-Great Concourse of People Present-Proposed Visit

PREDERICK, Oct. 14, 1869. President Grant, accompanied by General Sherman, Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Robeson, Secretary Cox, and General F. T. Dent, 1272 Washington this morning in a special car-Secretary Robeson on his way to Annapolis, and the others to the Frederick County Agricultural Fair. At Relay Junction the party was joined by United States Marshai Goldsho Collector Thomas and Postmaster Black, the last named of Frederick. At Monocacy Junction the party was met by Mr. Capron. Commissioner of Agriculture, who presented the reception commit-

party was thet by kr. Capron, commissioner of Agriculture, who presented the reception committue to to the President. Dr. Fairfax Schley delivered a speech of welcome, in which he said that no President had visited that icoality since the days of Jackson, and aliaded to the scene around them as deeply interesting from the lact of the battle of kionecacy. The President trade no speech, but shook hands with Dr. Schieg mad bowed his thanks.

The party arrived at Frederick at half-past eleven o'clock, where they were received by a large crowd. Cotonel W. P. Maulsby warmly welcomed him in a speech and expressed thanks of the multitude for his presence on this occasion. The President reglied:

"I have great pleasure in visiting for the first time the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the lare rebellion, and which it on the president reglied of the property of the multicance of a whole Union. I expected to visit this city some years ago, but found myself unable to do so; but now that I have found so many friends, and have been so gratified with what I have seen of your fair and empoyed of your hospitality, I hope at some nuture time to visit you again."

Three choses for the President of the United Sintes were heartify given, when the President repaired to the committee room and received the maintance, shaking hands as they severally passed before nim.

The President and party dined on the fair grounds, after which here were encorred to the quages stand to when several pours. The con-

before aim.

The President and party dined on the fair grounds, after which they were encorted to the judges' stand, after which shey were encorted to the judges' stand, to witness the trot of horses matched to suffeys, which sport continued for several nears. The contests were exciting throughout, the best time being 134. Between the heats a number of ladies were presented to the Fresident, and the crowd in the immediate locality greeted him with cheers. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, including many ladies, were present during the afternoon on the grounds. The Committee of Arrangements and the cluzens paid every steepholo to the counters and enloyment of their guests and private residences, and during the evening received company. To-morrow morning, at time o'clock, the party will leave Frederica for the Antietam battlefield, a distance, of sevenies miles, and there take the cars for Washington, returning to-morrow night.